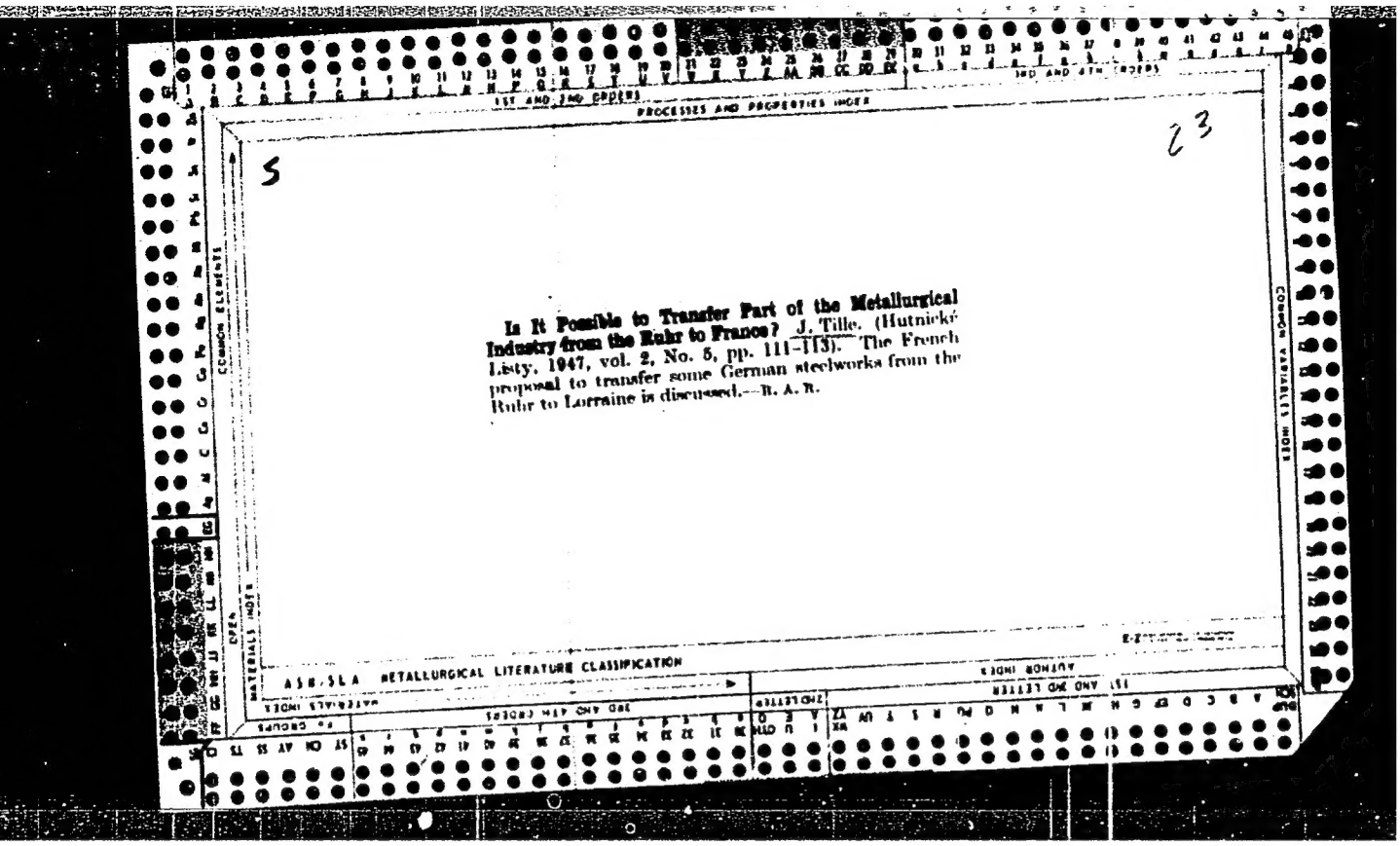
TILLE, J.

"Technical progress in the construction of elevators and lifts." (p.756). PRIRODA A SPOLOCNOST. (Spolocnost pre sirenie politickych a vedeckych poznatkov na Slovensku) Martin. Vol. 2, No. 12, 1953.

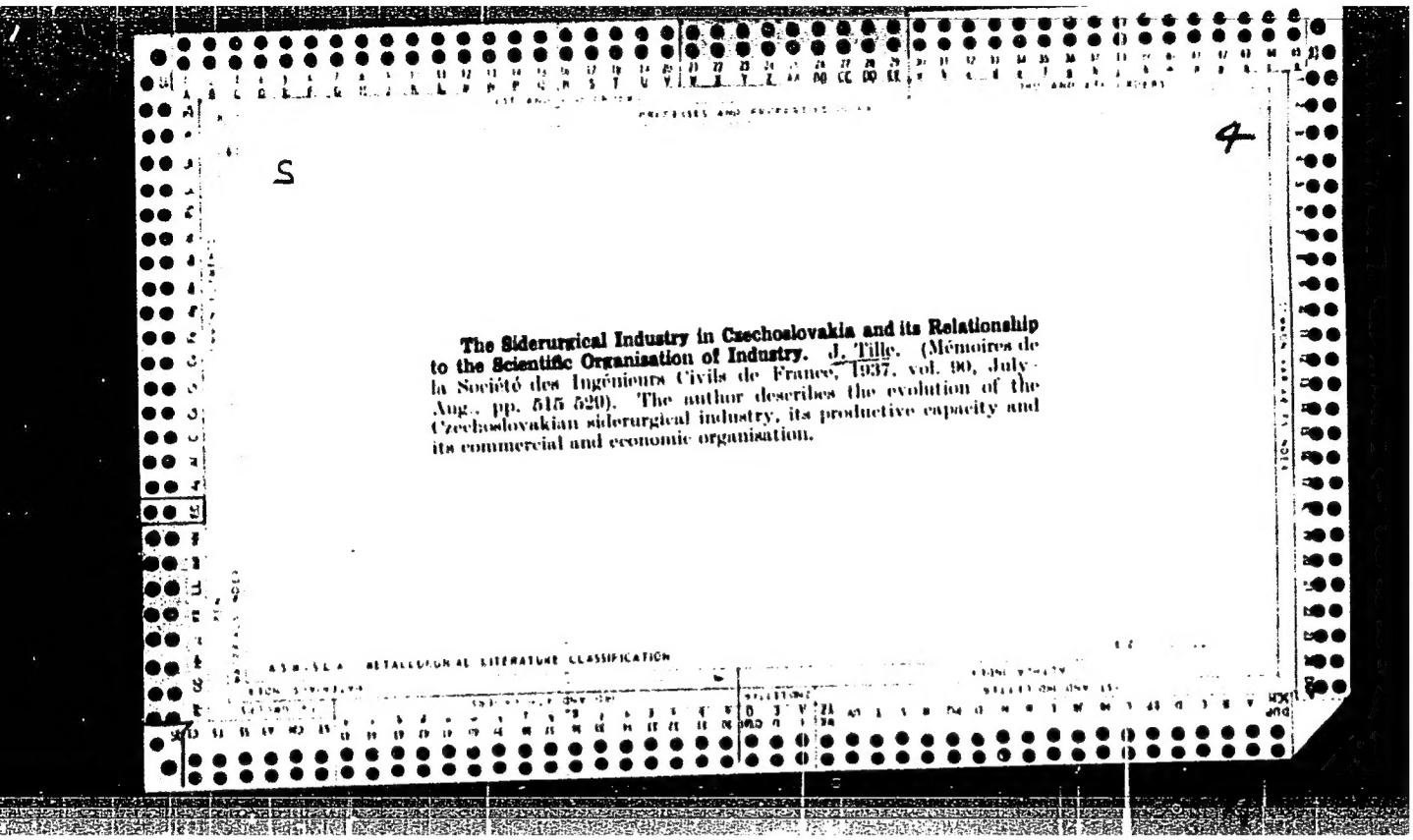
SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 8, Aug 1954.



S

23

Is It Possible to Transfer Part of the Metallurgical Industry from the Ruhr to France? J. Tille. (Hutnické Listy, 1947, vol. 2, No. 5, pp. 111–113). The French proposal to transfer some German steelworks from the Ruhr to Lorraine is discussed.—B. A. R.

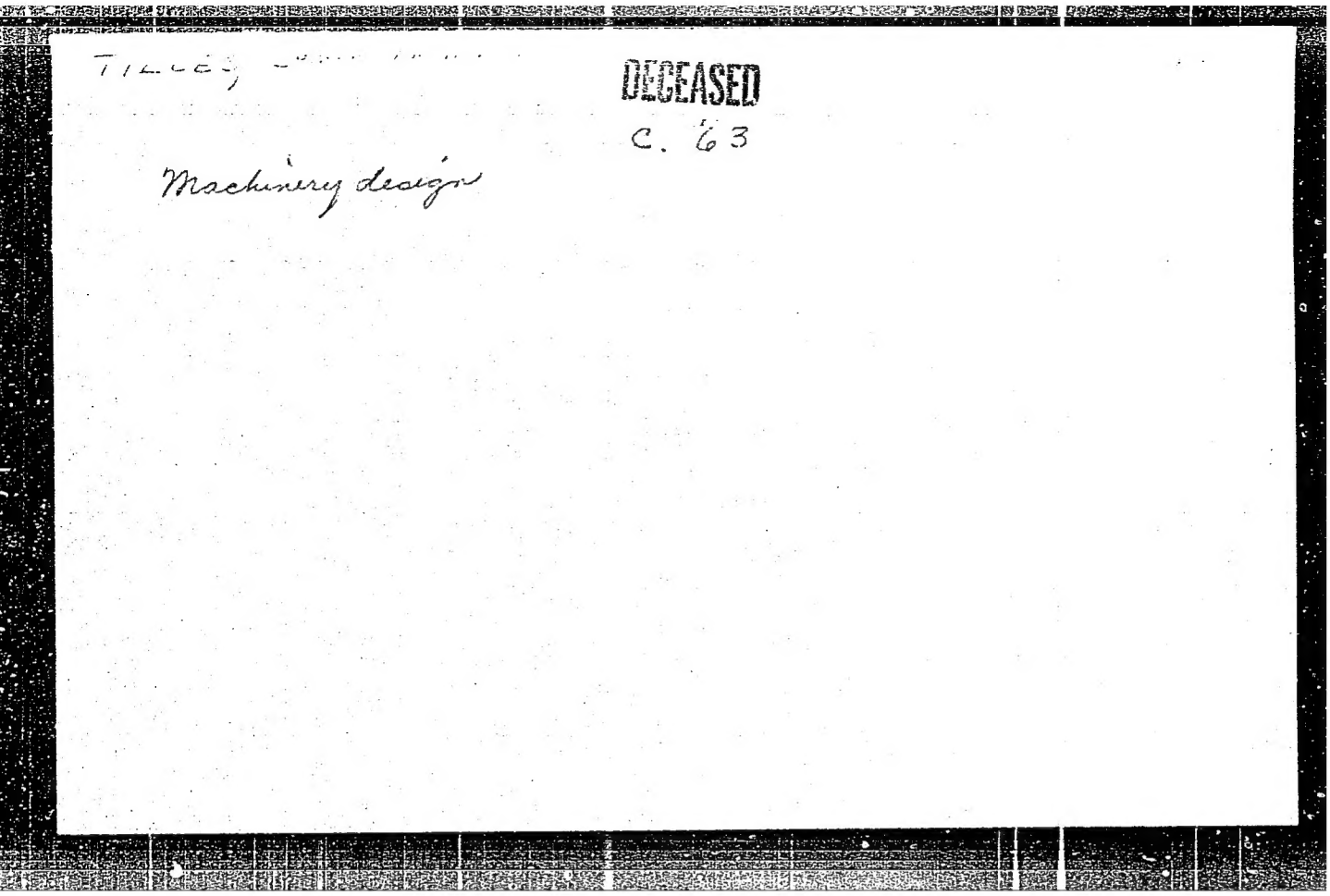


The Siderurgical Industry in Czechoslovakia and its Relationship to the Scientific Organisation of Industry. J. Tille. (Mémoires de la Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France, 1937, vol. 90, July-Aug., pp. 515-520). The author describes the evolution of the Czechoslovakian siderurgical industry, its productive capacity and its commercial and economic organisation.

ITSEKSON, B.I., inzh.; TILLES, R.S., inzh.; SHULYAK, L.A., inzh.

Self-recording proportioning hoppers with remote control used in construction of the Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Station. Mekh. stroi. 19 no.8:23-24 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Remote control)
(Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Station---Proportioning equipment)



TILLES, S.A.

[Economics of the technological processes of machining] Ekonomika tekhnologicheskikh protsessov mekhanicheskoi obrabotki. 2. izd. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 297 p. (MIRA 18:2)

ANDRIANOV, D.P., TILLES, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent [deceased]; EROYDE, I.M., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; SALYANSKIY, A.A., red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Economic efficiency of capital investments in machinery manufacturing] Ekonomicheskaia effektivnost' kapital'nykh vlozhenii v mashinostroenii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 190 p. (MIRA 17:3)

TILLI, G.N., inzhener.

Letter to the editor. Vest. mash. 36 no.6:48 Je '56. (MIRA 9:10)

(Combustion)

TILLI, G.N.

Improvement of working conditions in foundries. Lit. proizv. no.9: 42-44 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Founding--Hygienic aspects)

L 1665-66 EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5024353 CZ/0037/64/000/005/0411/0414

AUTHOR: Vysin, Vratislav; Tillich, Josef 44,55

TITLE: Specific heat of the spin system at positive and negative absolute temperatures

SOURCE: Ceskoslovensky casopis pro fysiku, no. 5, 1964, 411-414

TOPIC TAGS: specific heat, spin system, temperature dependence, constant magnetic field

ABSTRACT: Shown is the dependence of the specific heat of a spin system on the spin temperature for a constant magnetic field. A detailed calculation is performed for a system with equidistant energy levels. A physical interpretation is also given of the maxima and minima on the curves of the dependence of C_H on β, where $\beta = -1/kT$. "The authors thank J.P. Terleckij and Prof. I.P. Bazarov from the Moscow State University for discussion on negative absolute temperatures." Orig. art. has: 11 formulas, 1 graph.

Card 1/2

L 1665-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024353

3

ASSOCIATION: Katedra teoreticke fysiky a astronomie prirodovedecke fakulty University Palackeho, Olomouci (Department of Theoretical Physics and Astronomy, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Palacky University)

44,55

SUBMITTED: 15Jun62 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, TD

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 006 JPRS

Card 1/2 DP

DONDUA, A.K.; TILLING, L.V.

Septic inflammation at different stages of ontogenesis in chicks. Vest. LGU 18 no.21: 5-11 '63 (MIRA 16:12)

SMIRNOV, S.M.; IVANOV, N.M.; RUZHENTSEV, A.S.; TILLING, N.F.; TSAREVA, T.I.

Automatic control of the operational conditions of a through-circulation dryer for stiff leather. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 6 no.5: 24-28 My '64. (MIRA 17:12)

TILLINCER, S.

For a continuous improvement of transportation. p. 4

CONSTRUCTORUL, Bucuresti, Vol 8, No. 320, Mar, 1956

SO: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol 5, No. 7, July, 1956

KNAPP, K.K.; TILL'TIN, G.K., red.; BUTT, V.P., red. izd-va; KHENOKH, F.M., tekhn. red.

[Safety measures connected with the turning on gas into distribution systems] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri puske gaza. Moskva, Izd-vo kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1961. 106 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Gas distribution--Safety measures)

TILLYASHAYKHOVA, R.

An example of calculating an influence function. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 6 no.6:44-52 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut matematiki imeni V.I. Romanovskogo AN UzSSR.
(Atmospheric pressure)
(Functions)

TILLYASHAYKHOVA, R.

Verification of various preservation theorems under real synoptic conditions. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk no.4:65-76 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN Uz. SSR.
(Fluid mechanics) (Meteorology)

ACC NR: AT7002808 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0018/0026

AUTHORS: Gubin, V. I. (Corresponding member AN UzSSR); Tillyashaykhova, R.

ORG: none

TITLE: Examples of forecasting the geopotential field from a four-level atmospheric model

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Institut matematiki. Resheniye uravneniy gidrotermodinamiki primenitel'no k zadacham meteorologii (Solution of equations in hydrothermodynamics applied to problems in meteorology) Tashkent, Izd-vo FAN UzSSR, 1966, 18-26

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric model, weather forecasting, weather map, atmospheric geopotential, integral equation, isobar

ABSTRACT: The authors forecast pressure for a four-level atmospheric model from the equation of N. I. Buleyev and G. I. Marchuk (O dinamike krupnomasshtabnykh atmosfernykh protsessov, Trudy Instituta fiziki atmosfery, No. 2, M., Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958). The equation is used in the form:

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} - \frac{c^2}{2\pi lg}\int_0^1\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_2 A_2\, dx'\, dy'\, d\zeta' - \frac{R}{2\pi g}\int_0^1\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_T A_T\, dx'\, dy'\, d\zeta'.$$

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7002808

The influence functions have the form:

$$G_2 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\zeta\zeta'}}\left[\sigma\left(\ln\frac{\zeta}{\zeta'}, r\right) + \sigma\left(\ln\frac{1}{\zeta\zeta'}, r\right) + \right.$$
$$\left. + (1-2a)\, e^{-\left(\frac{1}{2}-a\right)\ln\frac{1}{\zeta\zeta'}} \int_{\ln\frac{1}{\zeta\zeta'}}^{\infty} e^{\left(\frac{1}{2}-a\right)a}\, \sigma\cdot(a, r)\, da\right];$$

$$G_T = -\zeta' \frac{dG_2}{d\zeta'}.$$

The surfaces AT_{850}, AT_{700}, AT_{500}, and AT_{300} were used as starting data. The calculation results are compared with the results obtained by the influence-function method with a three-level atmospheric model. Estimates of the success factors show that the three-level model has a certain advantage over the four-level. It is found that AT_{850} has the lowest correctness factors. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 2 tables, and 2 maps.

SUB CODE: 04, 12/ SUBM DATE: 26May66/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6025882 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0052/0056

AUTHOR: Gubin, V. I. (Corresponding member AN UzSSR); Tillyashaykhova, R.

ORG: none

TITLE: A graphical method for evaluating the success of precalculation of isobaric surfaces

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Institut matematiki. Dinamicheskaya meteorologiya (Dynamic meteorology). Tashkent, Izd-vo Nauka UzSSR, 1965, 52-56

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, ~~meteorological charts~~, weather forecasting, atmospheric pressure

ABSTRACT: A graphical method for evaluating the accuracy of precalculated isobaric surfaces is described. The accuracy of the precalculated isobaric surfaces is found by plotting a difference field representing the difference between precalculated and actual fields; a blank plot would indicate a perfect accuracy. The accuracy of a precalculated prognosis for a two-level geopotential field is considered as an example. The calculated geopotential field for the example given was obtained by solving the theoretical equations by finite difference methods. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 04,12/ SUBM DATE: 14Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 1/1

TILLYASHAYKHOVA, R.

Relation between $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \nabla T$ and the evolution of the planetary high-altitude frontal zone. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk no.4: 27-34 '61. (MIFA 14:9)

1. Institut matematiki imeni V.I.Romanovskogo AN UzSSR.
(Meteorology)

S/166/62/000/006/005/016
B112/B186

AUTHOR: Tillyashaykhova, R.

TITLE: An example of the calculation of an influence function

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1962, 44-52

TEXT: The influence functions G' and G", describing the influence of dynamic (G') and thermal (G") factors on atmospheric pressure changes, are expressed by N. I. Buleyev's and G. I. Marchuk's formula in the following way:

$$\Phi = \frac{c^2}{2\pi l}\int_0^1\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G'A_Q\,dx'dy'd\zeta' - \frac{R}{2\pi}\int_0^1\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G''A_T\,dx'dy'd\zeta' \quad (1)$$

where $A_Q = (\Phi,\Delta\Phi/l + 1)/l$ (the vortex velocity transport) and $A_T = -\{(\Phi_1,\Phi_2)/Rl$ (the advection of temperature). They are calculated according to the formulas

Card 1/2

An example of the calculation of an ...

$$G' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\zeta\zeta'}}\left[\sigma\left(\ln\frac{\zeta}{\zeta'}, r_1\right) + \sigma\left(\ln\frac{1}{\zeta\zeta'}, r_1\right) + \right.$$

$$\left. + (1-2\alpha)\, e^{-\left(\frac{1}{2}-\alpha\right)\ln\frac{1}{\zeta\zeta'}} \int_{\ln\frac{1}{\zeta\zeta'}}^{\infty} e^{\left(\frac{1}{2}-\alpha\right)a}\, \sigma(a, r)\, da;\right.$$

and

$$G'' = -\{\partial G'/\partial\} \qquad (2)$$

for a series of isobaric surfaces. The value 2000 km has been obtained for the radius of influence of the dynamical constituents contained in the influence functions. The results obtained are compared with those calculated by V. I. Gubin's formula. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki im. V. I. Romanovskogo AN UzSSR
(Institute of Mathematics imeni V. I. Romanovskiy AS UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1962

Card 2/2

KHAITOV, M.N.; TILLYAYEV, A.T.

Zikrulla Khairullinovich Rakhmatullin; on the 60th anniversary of his birth and the 35th anniversary of his scientific pedagogic and public activity. Arkh.anat., gist i embr. 43 no.7:128 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(RAKHMATULLIN, ZIKRULLA KHAIRULLINOVICH, 1901-)

L 9861-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--Pc-4/Pr-4--RM/WW/
JD/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3003524 S/0291/63/000/003/0047/0051

69
67

AUTHOR: Tillyayev, K. S.; Manulkin, Z. M. 19

TITLE: Synthesis of new mixed organometallic tin compounds of the aliphatic series

SOURCE: Uzbekskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 3, 1963, 47-51

TOPIC TAGS: organotin compounds, Grignard reaction, unsaturated compounds, aliphatic radicals, isoradicals, monomers, polymers, triisopropylallylstannane, diisopropyldiallylstannane, tripentylallylstannane, triisopentylallylstannane, tripropyldecylstannane, dipropyldidecylstannane, iodation, propyldidecylstannane iodide, electronegativity of radicals

ABSTRACT: The effect of the type (primary or secondary) and complexity of isomeric aliphatic radicals on the physicochemical properties (in particular the capacity to polymerize) of mixed organotin monomers of the aliphatic series has been studied for several new unsaturated organotin compounds. Triisopropylallylstannane (I), diisopropyldiallylstannane (II), tripentylallylstannane, triisopentylallylstannane, tripropyldecylstannane, and dipropyldidecylstannane (III) were synthesized by the Grignard reaction in yields of 25.9 to

Card 1/2

L 9841-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3003524

72.0% and identified by analysis for tin and by parachor. The physicochemical properties of the new monomers were determined and are presented in a table. The monomers are stable colorless liquids which can be vacuum distilled and are not subject to symmetrization. The presence of primary and, in particular, secondary isomeric radicals favors polymerization; thus, part of I is obtained as the dimer, while II is entirely in the polymer form. The polymers are solids. The nature of radical splitting off in mixed monomers containing both light and heavy radicals was studied with III treated with iodine in boiling mesitylene. Splitting off of the lighter propyl radical resulted, and the reaction yielded propyldidecylstannane iodide. On the basis of the electrophilic properties of iodine the process was interpreted in terms of the relative electronegativity of the radicals. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut (Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 30Jul62 DATE ACQ: 23Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

ja/nh

Card 2/2

TILLYAYEV, K.S.; MANULKIN, Z.M.

Synthesis of new mixed aliphatic metalloorganic compounds of tin. (MIRA 16:9)
Uzb.khim. zhur. 7 no.3:47-51 '63.

1. Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Tin organic compounds)

RAKHMATULLIN, Z.Kh., prof.; TILLYAYEV, A.T., dotsent

Reactive properties of the nervous elements of striated human muscles in typhoid fever. Nauch. trudy SamMI 21:79-82 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

TILLYAYEV, A.T., dotsent

Changes in the nervous apparatus of human skeletal muscles in diphtheria. Nauch. trudy SamMI 21:83-88 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

TILLYAYEV, A.T., dotsent; MUSAYEVA, D.A., kand.med.nauk

State of the neuromuscular elements of human skeletal muscles in meningitis. Nauch. trudy SamMI 21:89-93 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

S/081/62/000/010/047/065
B168/B180

AUTHORS: Tillyayev, K. S., Manulkin, Z. M.

TITLE: Synthesis of new unsaturated organometallic compounds of tin

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 272, abstract 10Zh336 (Uzb. khim. zh., no. 5, 1961, 73-78)

TEXT: $(n\text{-}C_3H_7)_2SnRR'$ (Ia-e, where a) R = $n\text{-}C_3H_7$, R' = $CH_2 = CHCH_2$; b) R = R' = $CH_2 = CHCH_2$; c) R = $CH_2 = CHCH_2$, R' = I; d) R = $n\text{-}C_3H_7$, R' = $p\text{-}C_6H_4CH_2CH = CH_2$; e) R = R' = $p\text{-}C_6H_4CH_2CH = CH_2$) were synthesized from $(n\text{-}C_3H_7)_2SnI_2$ (II) or $(n\text{-}C_3H_7)_3SnI$ (III) and the corresponding RMgX. The original substance, its quantity in moles, the quantity of RMgX in moles, the heating time in hours, the reaction product, its yield in %, boiling point in $^oC/4\text{-}5$ mm, $n^{20}D$, d_4^{20}, σ_{20} are enumerated: III, 0.032, 0.048, 2-3, Ia, 51, 101-103, 1.4972, 1.1897, 27.61; II, 0.026, 0.05, 4-5, Ib, 48, 95-97, 1.4880, 1.1362, 28.84; II, 0.026, 0.052, 0, Ic, 49,

Card 1/2

S/081/62/000/010/047/085
B168/B180

Synthesis of new unsaturated ...

125-128, 1.5732, 1.6451, 31.93; III, 0.027, 0.04, 3-4, Id, 54.4,
172-175, 1.5332, 1.1847, 30.6; II, 0.019, 0.058, 3-4, Ie, 61, 191-193,
1.555, 1.3034, 28.48. Infrared spectrum data and parachor values for
substances obtained are given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Industrial, Oleiferous, Sugar. M.

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 104759

AUTHOR : Tillyayev, M. T.
INST. : Botanical Garden, Middle Asiatic University
TITLE : The Effect of Phosphate Nutrition of Cotton Plant on the Development of Its Offspring.

ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Sredneaz. un-ta, 1957, vyp. 116, 47-54

ABSTRACT : Results of experiments conducted at the Botanical Garden of Middle Asiatic University for the purpose of determining reaction of cotton plant to fertilization with P in relation to its content in the seeding material, and the determination of the degree of enrichment with P of cotton plant seeds of the first 3 generations. Cotton plant seeds with the background rich in P, produce plants which require less fertilization with P, especially in the first stages of development. -- B. L. Klyachko-Gurvich

Card: 1/1

93

TILLYAYEV, M.T.

Changes in the coloration of the corolla of the cotton blossom. Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.12:59-61 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Lenina. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN UzSSR S.S.Sadykovym.
(Cotton) (Botany--Physiology)

AUTHOR: Til'man, S. M. SOV/20-121-2-41/53

TITLE: On the Geological Structure of the Northern Wing of the Oloy Downwarping (K voprosu o geologicheskom stroyenii severnogo kryla Oloyskogo progiba)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 2, pp. 346 - 349 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Together with a group of geologists from the North-East Board of Administration for Geology (Severo-Vostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye) the author carried out investigations in the catchment area of the rivers Great Anyuy (Bol'shoy Anyuy) and Oloy. This made possible the characterization of the stratigraphy and tectonics of this area. In the North there rises a great anticlinal elevation - Uyamkandinskoye, which forms part of the Anyuyskaya folded zone. Along the southern boundary of the elevation the boundary with the Oloy downwarping may be traced. (Ref 3). A series of parallel breaks is attached to the boundary zone between the two structures, which control several intrusions of the upper Cretaceous time as well as lava masses in the valley of the river Monni (Ref 4). On either side of the upper course of the Great Anyuy the Yarakvaanskoye anti-

Card 1/3

On the Geological Structure of the Northern Wing of the Oloy Downwarping

clinal elevation rises in a northwestern direction. It is about 140 km long and 30 km wide, and it consists of Lower Permian, Upper Triassic, Lower- and Middle Jurassic formations. At the base of the Lower Permian the author together with P. V. Bykov found an abundant fauna of trilobites, single corals, ostracods and brachiopods, which were determined by V. M. Zavadovskiy. These forms of fauna determined the Artinskiy formation (600 - 700 m). The Oloy downwarping is about 400 km long and up to 180 km wide. It runs in northeastern direction. In the catchment area of the rivers Burgakhchan and Aluchin it is divided into an eastern and a western part by a system of breaks. The breaks control a number of granitoidal intrusions, an ultra-basic intrusion and a lava mass of late quaternary basalts in the valley of the river Aluchin. The Oloy downwarping is probably a newly formed structure. There probably was a peripheral band of the geosynclinal during the development of the Verkhoyansk complex: the Anyuy fold zone forms its inner part. During the Upper Jurassic the tectonic structure there and in the last mentioned fold zone was considerably changed. Then the downwarping was formed the formations and

On the Geological Structure of the Northern Wing of the Oloy Downwarping

fold structures of which are not related to those of the Verkhoyansk complex. There are 1 figure and 4 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: March 27, 1958, by N. S. Shatskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1958

TILLINGER, S.

Transportation could be better organized. p. 2.
(CONSTRUCTORUL. Vol. 9, no. 399, Sept. 1957, Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List or East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957. Uncl.

TILLINGER, T.

Hand/ vocabulary in the field of waterways; source materials for a dictionary in 5 languages. p.376.
GOSPODARKA WODNA (Naczelna Organizacja Technicza) Warszawa
Vol. 15, no. 9 Sept. 1955

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September 1956

TILLINGER, T.

Vocabulary in the field of waterways; source materials for a dictionary in 5 languages. (To be contd.) p.(42a)
GOSPODARKA WODNA (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa
Vol. 16, no. 1, Jan. 1956

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September 1956

TILLINGER, T.

Manifold exploitation of the Vistula, p. 63. (GOSPODARKA WODNA, Warszawa, Vol. 15, no. 2, Feb. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6, Jun. 1955, Uncl.

TILLINGER, T.

"Calculation of the Optimal Section of a Navigable Canal in Connection with the Traffic Intensity." p. 217 (GOSPODARKA WODNA, Vol. 13, No. 6, June 1953) Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10, October 1953. Unclassified.

PTA

10

627.4:338

1283

Tillinger T. Canalising the River Vistula in the Warsaw District Area and Utilising Available Water Power.

„Kanalizacja Wisły w rejonie Warszawy i wykorzystanie jej ener-gii". Gospodarka Wodna. No. 6. 1951. pp. 203—214. 2 figs. 1 tab

The author's conception is designed to obtain the highest possible fall with the fewest stages. The problem of developing and utilising the river Vistula within the Warsaw district Conditions necessary for solving the canalisation problem of the river Vistula Projects so far submitted.

TILLINGER, TADENSZ PA 3/49T42

POLAND/Engineering May/Jun 48
Harbors
Loading Equipment

"Seaport at Tczev to Ease Railroad Transport,"
Tadensz Tillinger, Engr, 1 1/3 pp

"Technika Morza i Wybrzeza" Vol III, No 5/6

Describes plans to build and expand port facilities at Tczev. Shows practical value of such a project.

FDB 3/49T42

TILLYASHAYKHOVA, R., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Retained Quantities under Concrete Synoptic Conditions". Tashkent, Publ. House of the Acad. Sci. UzSSR, 1958. 9 pp (Acad. Sci. Uzbek SSR. Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics imeni V. I. Romanovskiy). 150 copies. (KL, 34-58, 99).

S/169/62/000/003/073/038
D228/D301

3,5000

AUTHOR: Tillyashaykhova, R.

TITLE: The relation of the value of $\zeta \cdot \nabla T$ to the evolution of a planetary high-altitude frontal zone

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 43, abstract 3B326 (UzSSR Fanlar Akad. ukhboroti, Izv. AN UzSSR, ser. fiz.-matem. n., no. 4, 1961, 27-34)

TEXT: The relation of the value of $\zeta \cdot \nabla T$ (ζ being the absolute vortex, and ∇ the Hamilton operator) to the evolution of a planetary high-altitude frontal zone is considered. The working formula for calculating $\zeta \cdot \nabla T$ was the expression:

$$\left(\frac{g}{e}\Delta H + e\right)\frac{\partial T}{\partial p} + \frac{RT}{pe}T_\nu^2 = \text{const},$$

Card 1/3

The relation of ...

$$\left| T_V = \sqrt{T_x^2 + T_y^2} \right|$$

This was derived from the condition that $\zeta \cdot \nabla T = \text{const}$ by using the geostrophic ratio and the statics equation in the form:

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = -\frac{RT}{pg}$$

The differential operators were replaced by horizontal finite differences with a step of 500 km and by the vertical finite differences:

Card 2/3

S/169/62/000/003/073/098
D228/D301

The relation of ...

$$\frac{\partial T_{850}}{\partial p} = \frac{T_{700} - T_{1000}}{30}, \quad \frac{\partial T_{700}}{\partial p} = \frac{T_{500} - T_{850}}{35},$$

and $$\frac{\partial T_{500}}{\partial p} = \frac{T_{300} - T_{700}}{40}$$

An analysis was made for the three periods related to the development of baric formations. It was established that the values of $\zeta \cdot \nabla T$ decrease in regions of convergence and in infilling cyclones; that they increase in regions of divergence and in deepening cyclones; that the highest and lowest values are respectively associated with cyclones and anticyclones; that they are higher in troughs than is the case on ridges. The maximum values of $\zeta \cdot \nabla T$ coincide with the region of the planetary high-altitude frontal zone. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

S

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).
Nervous System. Peripheral Nervous System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 9, 1958, No. 40791

Author : Tillyayev, A. T.
Inst : Samarkand Medical Institute
Title : On the Sensory Innervation of the Intracardiac Vessels of Man Under Normal Conditions

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Samarkandsk. med. in-t, 1956, 11, 71-74

Abstract : Besides a thick nervous plexus, simple, complicated and polyvalent nerve endings were demonstrated in the wall of the coronary vessels of the heart in 8 practically healthy men.

Card 1/1

TILLYAYEV, A. T.

"Histology of the Intracardial Nerve Apparatus of Man Under Normal Conditions and During Malaria." Cand Med Sci, Samarkand State Medical Inst imeni Academician I. P. Pavlov, Samarkand, 1953. (KL, No 10, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

TILLYAYEV, K.S.; MANULKIN, Z.M.

Synthesis of new unsaturated organotin compounds. Uzb.khim. zhur. no.5:73-78 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Tin organic compounds)

YAKOVLEV, B.V., dotsent; TIL'MAN, A.O., dotsent

Some problems in developing a transportation system in the Dnieper Valley. Transp.stroi. 16 no.1:37-38 Ja '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov transporta.

TIL'MAN, S.M.; YEGOROV, D.F.

Structural relations between the relic massifs of northeastern Asia and the Mesozoic fold areas. Geol. i geofiz. no.9:49-65 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Severo-Vostochnyy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, gorod Magadan.

TILUNAS, G.S.

Introducing an automatic line for manufacturing the M12 hexagon headed bolts. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst. nauch.i tekh. inform. 18 no.9:39 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 3035-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AR5008994 UR/0196/65/000/002/A006/A006
621.319.7

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotekhnika i energetika, Abs. 2A49

17
B

AUTHOR: Til'vikas, A. A.

TITLE: Calculation of electrostatic fields bounded by planar electrodes

CITED SOURCE: Nauchn. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t elektrofik. s. kh., v. 12, 1964, 38-63

TOPIC TAGS: electrostatic field

TRANSLATION: Two-dimensional electrostatic fields of 3, 4, and 5 parallel, extending-to-infinity, planar electrodes have been calculated by the method of conformal transformations including the Christoffel-Schwarz integral. Bibl. 5, figs. 14.

SUB CODE: EM ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

L 3838-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5027092 CZ/0042/65/000/001/0036/0044

19

AUTHOR: Tima, Jozef (Engineer, Special assistant) B

TITLE: Energy relations and efficiency of a system of coupled tuned circuits

SOURCE: Elektrotechnicky casopis, no. 1, 1965, 36-44

TOPIC TAGS: coupling circuit, circuit theory, circuit design

ABSTRACT: A general analysis is presented of the energy relations and efficiency of a system of coupled tuned circuits, taking into consideration the internal resistance of the generator. The efficiency of the tuned circuits proper and the total efficiency were determined. At optimal coupling, the efficiency of the tuned circuits proper is better than 50 percent. It is shown that at optimal coupling there generally arises a mismatched state of the generator terminals. The conditions of matching are analyzed. It is pointed out that if in the circuit analysis the internal resistance of the generator is not taken into consideration, only the total efficiency can be determined in this manner. In the case of electron tube amplifiers, however, the total efficiency is the product of the amplifier efficiency and of the efficiency of the coupled tuned circuits. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 12 formulas.

Card 1/2

L 3838-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5027092

ASSOCIATION: Katedra slaboprudovej a vysokofrekvencnej elektrotechniky SVST, Bratislava (Department of Low-Current and High-Frequency Electrical Engineering, SVST)

SUBMITTED: 03Mar64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: EC
NR REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 006	JPRS

Card 2/2

TIMA, Jozef, inz.

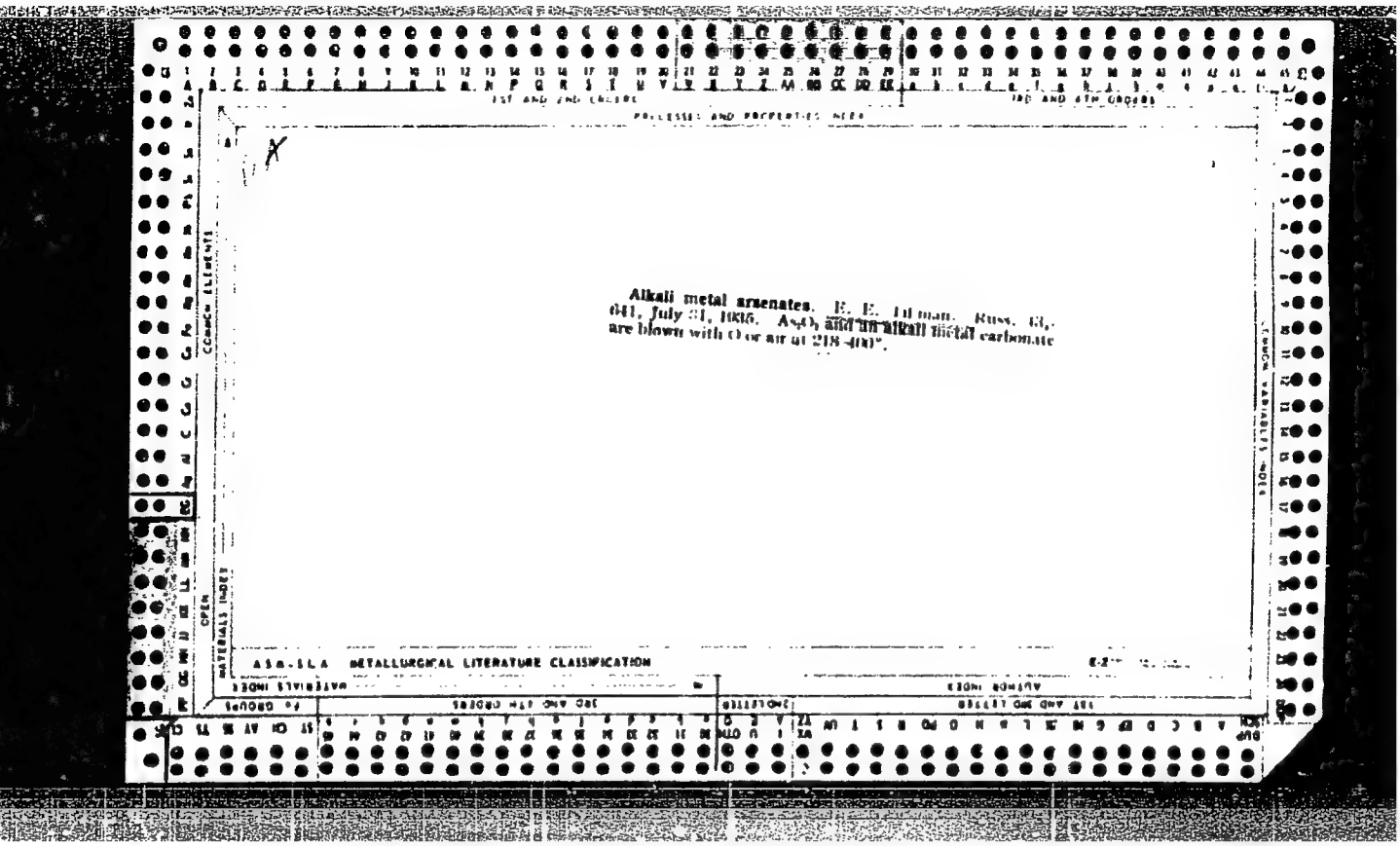
Power relations and the efficiency of a system of coupled tuned circuits. El tech cas 16 no.1:36-44 '65.

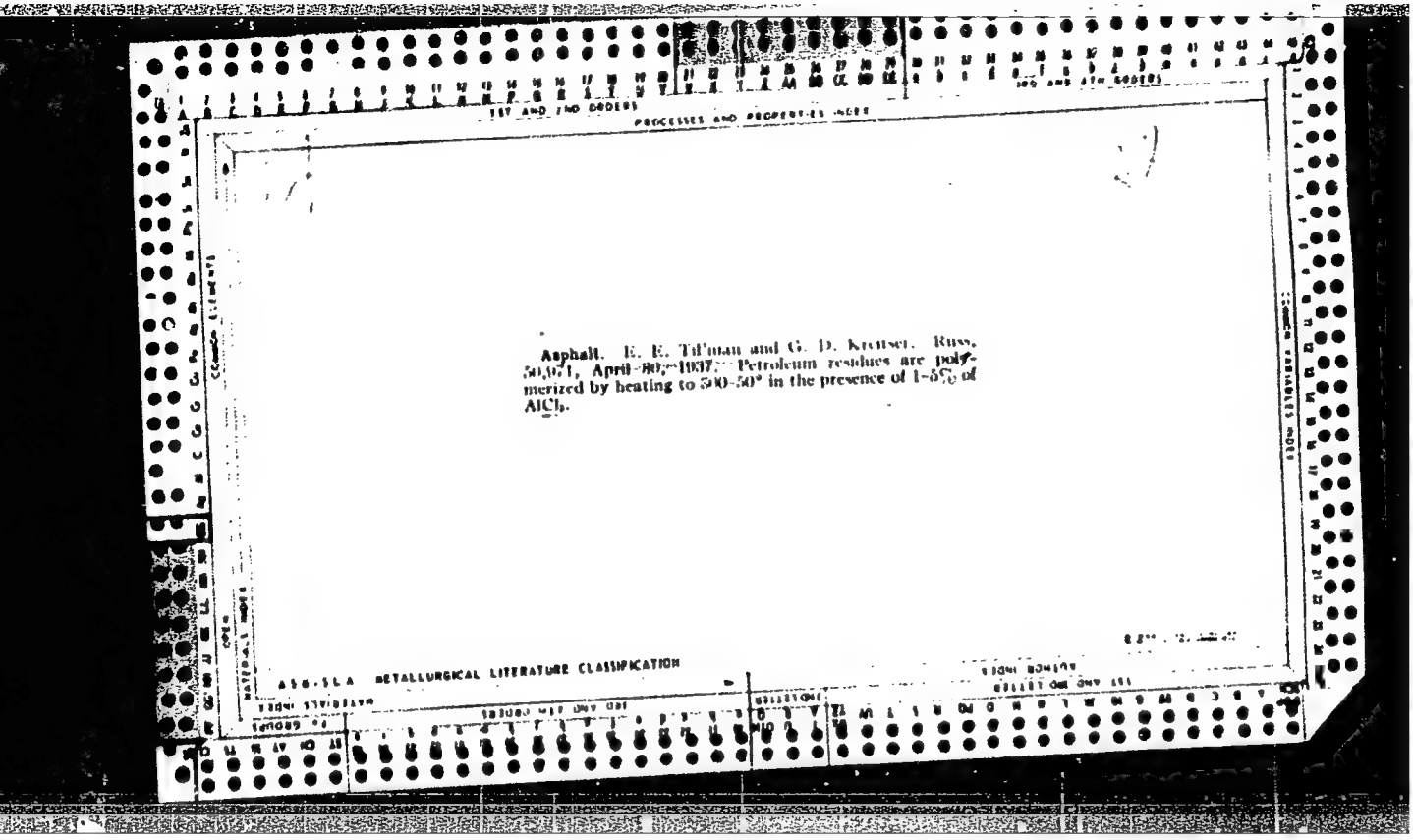
1. Technical assistant at the Chair of Weak Current and High Frequency Electrical Engineering of the Slovak Higher School of Technology, Bratislava.

ALIYEV, M.M., otvetstvennyy red.; KASHKAY, M.A., otvetstvennyy red.; SULTANOV, A.D., otvetstvennyy red.; TIL'MAN, A.L., red.izd-va; PEVZNER, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Geology of Azerbaijan; nonmetallic mineral deposits] Geologiia Azerbaidzhana; nerudnye poleznye iskopaemye. Baku, 1957. 357 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Azerbaidzhanskoy SSR, Baku. Institut geologii.
(Azerbaijan--Mineralogy)





Asphalt. E. E. Til'man and G. D. Kreitser. Russ. 50,071, April 30, 1937. Petroleum residues are polymerized by heating to 500–50° in the presence of 1–5% of $AlCl_3$.

TIL'MAN, A.

Health protection is a primary function of the Soviet State. Azerb. med. zhur. no.8:85-88 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

ISAZADE, Gasan Musa; ABDULAYEV, Dzh., prof., red.; TIL'MAN, A., red.; MIRDZHAFAROV, A.M. tekhn. red.

[State of hemodynamics and metabolic processes in cerebral manifestations of hypertension] Sostoianie gemodinamiki i obmennykh protsessov pri mozgovykh proiavleniiakh giperto-nicheskoi bolezni. Baku, Azeruchpedgiz, 1963. 185 p. (MIRA 17:4)

*

TIL'MAN, A.

Public health problems in the program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Azerb. med. zhur. no.6:3-10 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(PUBLIC HELATH)

AGAYEV, Bala Mamed ogly; BEKHBUDOV, A.K., redaktor; TIL'MAN, A., redaktor izdatel'stva; AGAYEVA, Sh., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Physical properties of soils in northern Mugan] Fizicheskie svoistva pochv Severnoi Mugani. Baku, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, 1956. 102 p. (MLRA 10:10)
(Kura Lowland--Soils)

DORODNITSYN, A.A., red.; ALESKEROV, S.A, red.; SHIRINOV, k.f., red; TIL'MAN, A., red. ISMAILOV, T., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the All-Union Conference on Computer Mathematics and the Use of Computer Equipment] Trudy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia po vychislitel'noi matematike i primeneniiu sredstv vychislitel'noi tekhniki, 1958. Baku, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, 1961. 119 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vychislitel'noy matematike i primeneniyu sredstv vychislitel'noy tekhniki, 1958.
(Electronic calculating machines—Congresses)

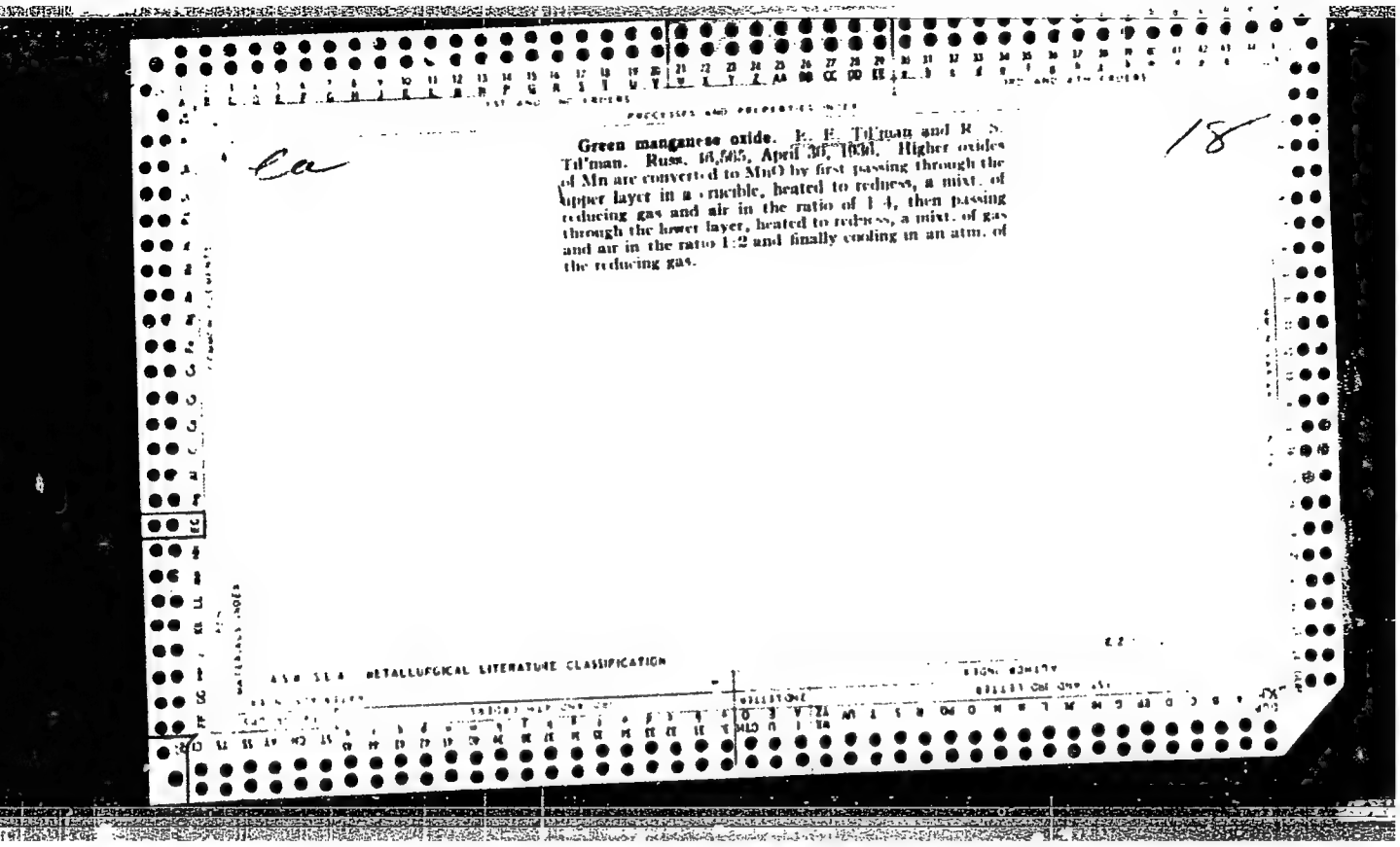
TIL'MAN, A.O., inzh.

Features of organizing the construction of railroads with electric traction. Transp. stroi. 12 no.8:12-14 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Electric railroads—Construction)

TIL'MAN, A.O., dotsent; YAKOVLEV, B.V., dotsent

Develop technical and economic design models of new railroads. Transp.stroi. 13 no.10:50-52 O '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.



Green manganese oxide. K. F. Til'man and R. S. Til'man. Russ. 66,565, April 30, 1939. Higher oxides of Mn are converted to MnO by first passing through the upper layer in a crucible, heated to redness, a mixt. of reducing gas and air in the ratio of 1:4, then passing through the lower layer, heated to redness, a mixt. of gas and air in the ratio 1:2 and finally cooling in an atm. of the reducing gas.

TIL'MAN, S. M.

Dissertation defended in the Geological Institute for the academic degree of Candidate of Geologo-Mineralogical Sciences:

"Tectonics and Developmental History of the Northeast Kolyma Region."

Vestnik Akad Nauk No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

TIL'MAN, S. M.

"Verkhoyansk marginal trough and Mesozoic formations in north-eastern Asia" by IU. M. Pushcharovskii. Reviewed by S. M. Til'man. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geol. 27 no.10:104-105 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Severo-Vostochnyy kompleksnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Verkhoyansk region--Geology, Structural)
(Pushcharovskii, IU. M.)

AUTHOR TIL'MAN S.M., YEGOROV D.F. 20-2-50/67

TITLE New data on the stratigraphy and tectonic of the right-bank under-reach of the Kolyma river.
(Novyye dannyye po stratigrafii i tektonike pravoberezh'ya (reki) Kolymy v yeye nizhnem techenii.- Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSR 1957, Vol 113, Nr 2, pp 421-424 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT Up to the most recent times the geological structure of the Anyuyohaih of mountains and of the Oloy-flexure remained almost unexplored. There are only 2 papers on it. In the course of the last 3 years extensive researche has been carried out by geologists of Seymchansoh's Geological Administration of the Dal'stroy. Within the Anyuy folding zone three large structure elements can be distinguished: the northern and southern anticlinal and the zone deviding them. In the structure of the cross-section of these zones precambrium, lower palaezoic formation, and mesozoic formation take part. The oldest rock appears in the centre of the northern anticlinal situated farthest norther: biotite-cordierite and other gneiss, mica- and chlorite-seracite-slate with the intermediate layers of marble and quartzite subordinate to them. Their thickness surmounts 1500 m. Higher up in the cross-section the carbonate complex is relieved by immense

CARD 1/5

20-2-50/67

New data on the stratigraphy and tectonic of the right-bank under-reach of the Kolyma river.

terrigene formations of the Anyuy-series. The Keorveem-series (over 1500 m thick) obviously corresponds to the permian-lower triassic. It forms the northern and southern parts of the anticlinal zones. The Pauktuvaam-series lies upon it. The Halobia austriaca and Monotis scutiformis, which were found here, give evidence of the carnic (?) age. Their lower part ought to correspond to the middle triassic. It is 1300-1500 m thick. It represents the wings of the northern and southern anticlinal zones. The central Anyuy synclinal zone is filled with sediments of the noric deposit of the upper triassic. It is 700-800 m thick. The particularities of the tectonic of the quoted structure elements are: the northern anticlinal zone has a length of 350 km and is cut off by the sea coast. In the central part of this system of large anticlinal elevations the rock of the crystalline and lower palaeozoic base occurs horstlikely. Precambrian crystalline rock is extended in meridional direction laterally to the folding zone. Anticlinal linear elevations are extended in the northwest of the central horst and can be followed for 80-120 km. The anticlinal zone in the south is similar, but the rock of the original base is not unearthed here. It can

CARD 2/5

20-2-50/67

New data on the stratigraphy and teotonic of the right-bank under-reach of the Kolyma river. [redacted]

be followed up to 400 km from the Ilirney-lakes towards the Kolyma-mouth. The zone is formed by 2 large anticlinal elevations, which are separated from each other by a triassic zone in consequence of the depression of the joint. The central synclinal zone is extended on an area of about 400 to 100 km. The triassic sediments by which it is filled form a system of narrow, linear foldings. The formations representing the structure of the Anyuy-chains contain grandiorite-intrusions, different sorts of granite from a upper cretaceous age. Compared with other structues, in which the Verkhoyansk-complex appears, here the following peculiarities can be found: pyroclastical formations are lacking in the cross-section of the Anyuy-series. In the central part of the anticlinal zone precambrian and lower palaeozoic rocks of the base come forth. These facts and the intrusions of grandiorite indicate that the Anyuy-folding-zone is situated in those parts of the geosynclinal area which are situated relatively more in the interior. From the south the Anyuy-folding-zone

CARD 3/5

21-2-50/67

New data on the stratigraphy and tectonic of the right-bank under-reach of the Kolyma river.

is confined by the Oloy-flexure of the upper jurassic-lower cretaceous age. (Pauktuvam-series and noric deposit). In the lower part of the cross-section upper-jurassic Aucella-layers are developped, represented by sandy cretaceous-stones, cretaceous, molymict and tuffogene limestones. Total thickness of the series is 400-500 m. It does not lie conformly on its base and is dated into the Oxfordian-Upper-Volga deposit. Further up lies rock of the upper cretaceous. The lower mass in the north-western part of the flexure is represented by a carboniferous, effusive-sedimentary series which consists of sandstone, carboniferous slate, tuff-conglomeration, tuff-brecchia, tuff and tuff-limestone. Numerous plant-remains, quoted by name, are added. The thickness is 300-400 m. To the east the pyroclastical formations increase, coal falls sharply. Above it lies a series of andesite, andesite-datolite and their tuffs; its thickness is about 1000 m. On the top of the cross-section lie acid lavas: liparites, quartz-porphyries and their tuffs, its total thickness is 300-400 m. The Oloy-flexure is a large structure with a deep deflected base. Its northern and southern limits are underlined by the axes of anomalous

CARD 4/5

20-2-50/67

New data on the stratigraphy and tectonic of the right-bank under-reach of the Kolyma river. [redacted]

values from ΔZ, which are here concentrated. The same thing happens in the central part of the flexure, where this traces back to tectonical-magmatical factors, as it seems. The geological structure of the Oloy-flexure does not show any connection with the epoch of the development of the fundamental structues within the domain of mesozoic folding, but it is a younger formation.
(1 illustration, 5 citations from Slavic publications)

ASSOCIATION: not given.
PRESENTED BY: N.S. SHASKIY, Member of the Academy
SUBMITTED: 13.10. 1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 5/5

TIL'MAN, Ya. I.

[Experience in raising forage plants in Moldavia] Opyt kormoproizvodstva v Moldavii. Kishinev, Gos. izd-vo Moldavii, 1956. 113 p. (MLRA 10:4)

(Moldavia--Forage plants)

TIL'MAN, Z.

Secondary vocations. Prof.-tekh. obr. 18 no. 3:27 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Chusovskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda.
(Metalworkers—Education and training)

VASIL'YEV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; LOMAKIN, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; TIMANOVSKAYA, L.Ye., inzh.

Simulation of a magnetization curve using an electronic model. Elektrichestvo no.12:15-16 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.
(Electric machinery—Electromechanical analogies)
(Electric networks)

TILMANS, J. J.

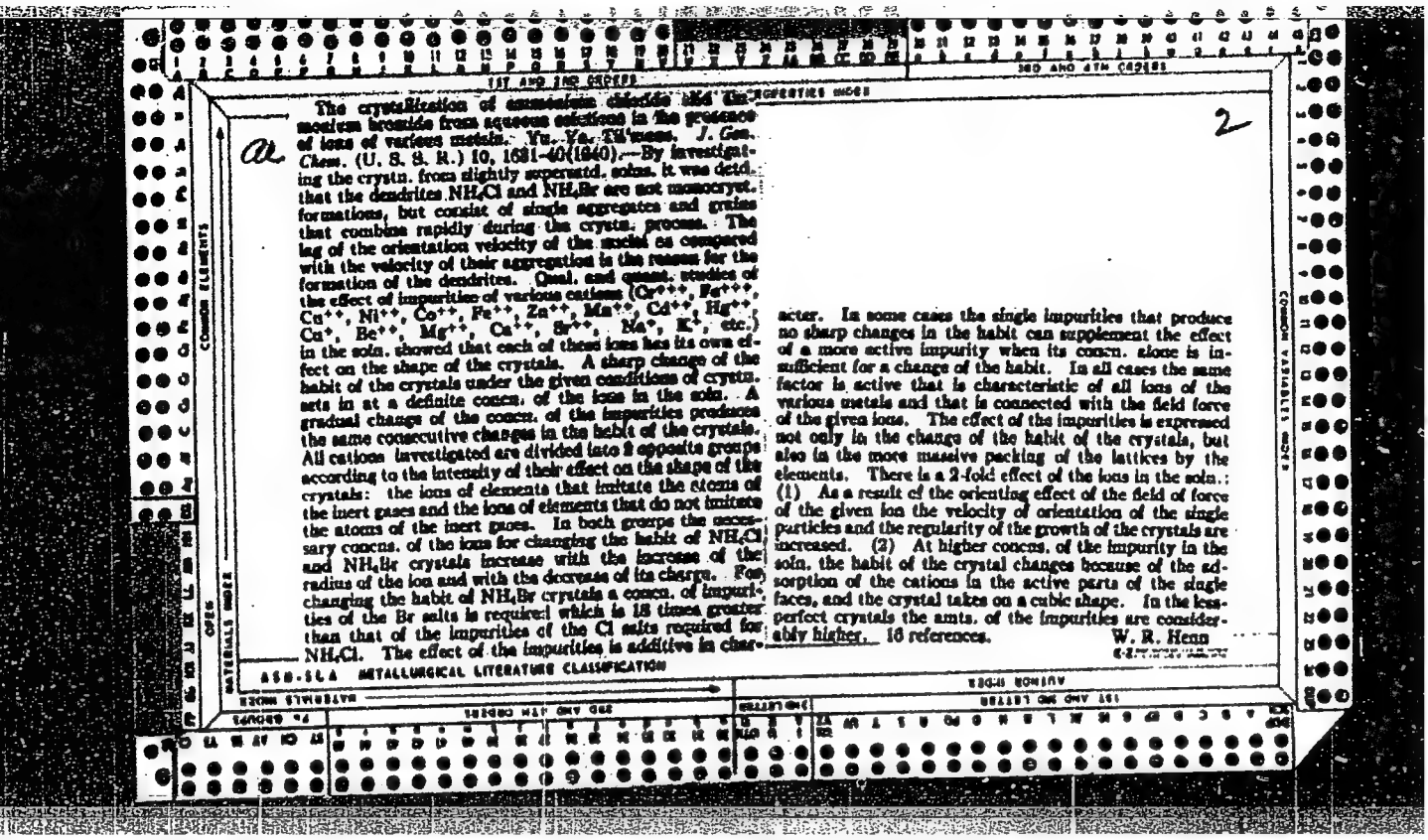
"Cristallisation du chlorure et du bromure d'ammonium des solutions aqueuses en presence de melanges des ions de metaux divers. II. Sur l'action mutuelle de melanges divers sur l'habitus des cristaux." J. J. Tilmans. (p 869)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1941, vol 11, no 11.

TILMANS, J. J.

"Cristallisation du chlorure et du bromure d'ammonium de leurs solutions aqueuses en presence d'ions de metaux divers". Tilmans, J. J. (p. 1631)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1940, Volume 10, no. 18.



The crystallization of ammonium chloride and bromide from aqueous solutions in the presence of ions of various metals. Yu. Ya. Til'manis. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 1631-40(1940).—By investigating the crystn. from slightly supersatd. solns. it was detd. that the dendrites NH_4Cl and NH_4Br are not monocryst. formations, but consist of single aggregates and grains that combine rapidly during the crystn. process. The lag of the orientation velocity of the nuclei as compared with the velocity of their aggregation is the reason for the formation of the dendrites. Qual. and quant. studies of the effect of impurities of various cations (Cr^{+++}, Fe^{+++}, Cu^{++}, Ni^{++}, Co^{++}, Fe^{++}, Zn^{++}, Mn^{++}, Cd^{++}, Hg^{++}, Cu^{+}, Be^{++}, Mg^{++}, Ca^{++}, Sr^{++}, Na^{+}, K^{+}, etc.) in the soln. showed that each of these ions has its own effect on the shape of the crystals. A sharp change of the habit of the crystals under the given conditions of crystn. sets in at a definite concn. of the ions in the soln. A gradual change of the concn. of the impurities produces the same consecutive changes in the habit of the crystals. All cations investigated are divided into 8 opposite groups according to the intensity of their effect on the shape of the crystals: the ions of elements that imitate the atoms of the inert gases and the ions of elements that do not imitate the atoms of the inert gases. In both groups the necessary concns. of the ions for changing the habit of NH_4Cl and NH_4Br crystals increase with the increase of the radius of the ion and with the decrease of its charge. For changing the habit of NH_4Br crystals a concn. of impurities of the Br salts is required which is 15 times greater than that of the impurities of the Cl salts required for NH_4Cl. The effect of the impurities is additive in character. In some cases the single impurities that produce no sharp changes in the habit can supplement the effect of a more active impurity when its concn. alone is insufficient for a change of the habit. In all cases the same factor is active that is characteristic of all ions of the various metals and that is connected with the field force of the given ions. The effect of the impurities is expressed not only in the change of the habit of the crystals, but also in the more massive packing of the lattices by the elements. There is a 2-fold effect of the ions in the soln.: (1) As a result of the orienting effect of the field of force of the given ion the velocity of orientation of the single particles and the regularity of the growth of the crystals are increased. (2) At higher concns. of the impurity in the soln. the habit of the crystal changes because of the adsorption of the cations in the active parts of the single faces, and the crystal takes on a cubic shape. In the less-perfect crystals the amts. of the impurities are considerably higher. 16 references.

W. R. Henn

BC A I 5

Crystallization of ammonium chloride and bromide from solution in presence of metallic ions. II. Mutual effect of mixed ions on crystal habit. J. J. Tilmans (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1941, 11. 869--876). The combined effect of the pairs Fe $^{++}$ - Ni Fe $^{++}$ - Fe Fe $^{++}$ - Co, Fe $^{++}$, Ca Fe $^{++}$, Ca Ni $^{++}$, Ca And Ni $^{++}$, Mg on the growth of NH_4Cl and NH_4Br causes abrupt change in the habit of the crystals at a definite concn. of the ions under the fixed conditions of crystallisation. The effect of any one ion below this definite concn. may be made up by adding an equiv. amount of any of the others. From this additive effect it seems that the habit of the crystals is affected by the same factor for these ions and is ultimately due to the electric envelope, radius, and charge of the ions concerned.

R. TD.

A56-S1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

TILMANS, YU YA

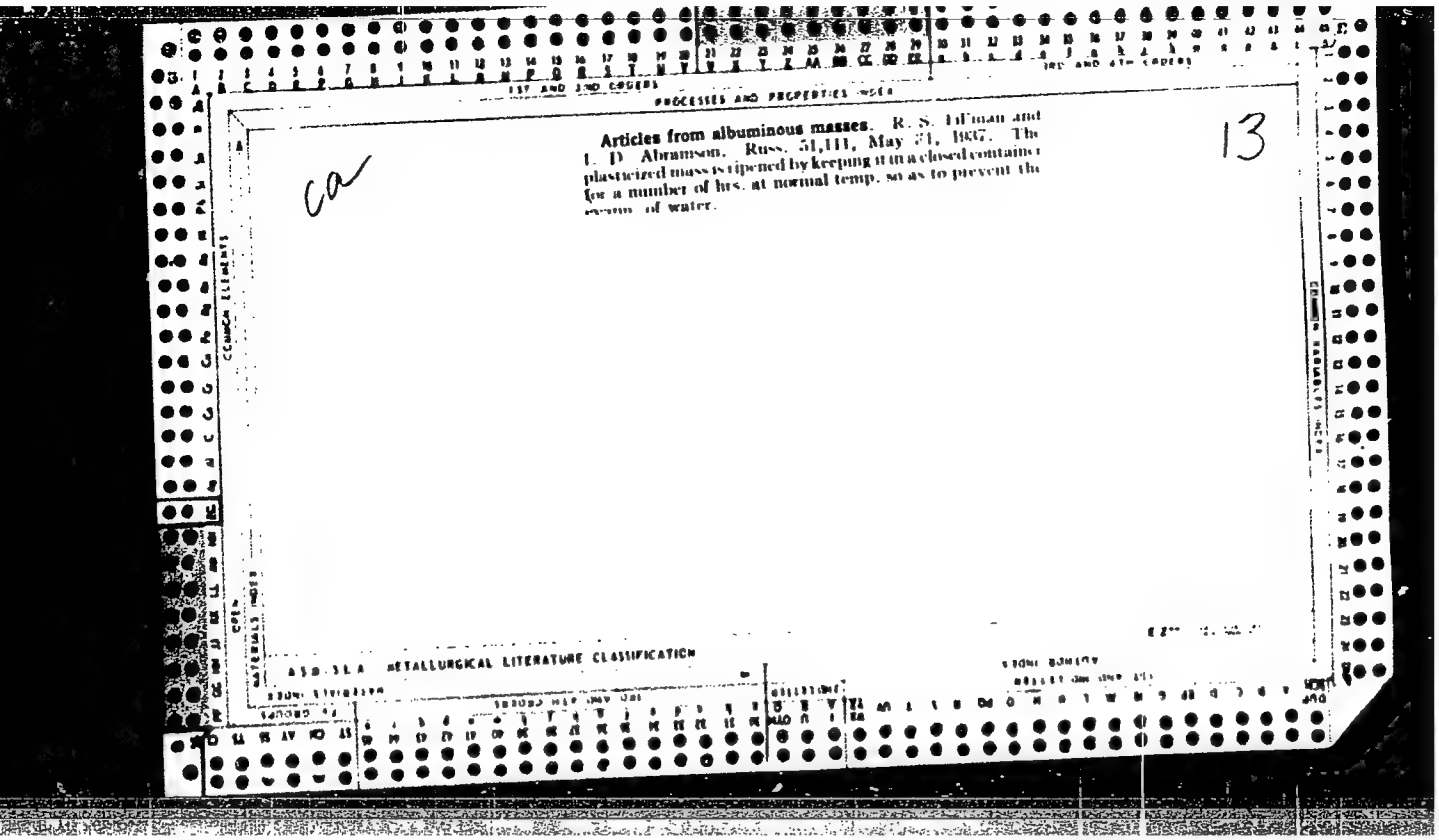
"Crystallization of ammonium chloride and ammonium bromide from aqueous solutions in the presence of added ions of different metals." by Tilmans, Yu, Ya. (p. 10)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1946, Volume 16, No. 1

GTRSPL, Vol. 5, No. 1

Til'mans, YuYa. (Chimketski Technological Institute of Building Materials), Dendrite crystallization of salts from water solutions, 83-6.

Akademiya Nauk, S.S.S.R., Doklady, vol. 78, no.1 (May 1, 1951)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

13

Articles from albuminous masses. R. S. Tillman and I. D. Abramson. Russ. 51,111, May 31, 1937. The plasticized mass is ripened by keeping it in a closed container for a number of hrs. at normal temp. so as to prevent the access of water.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

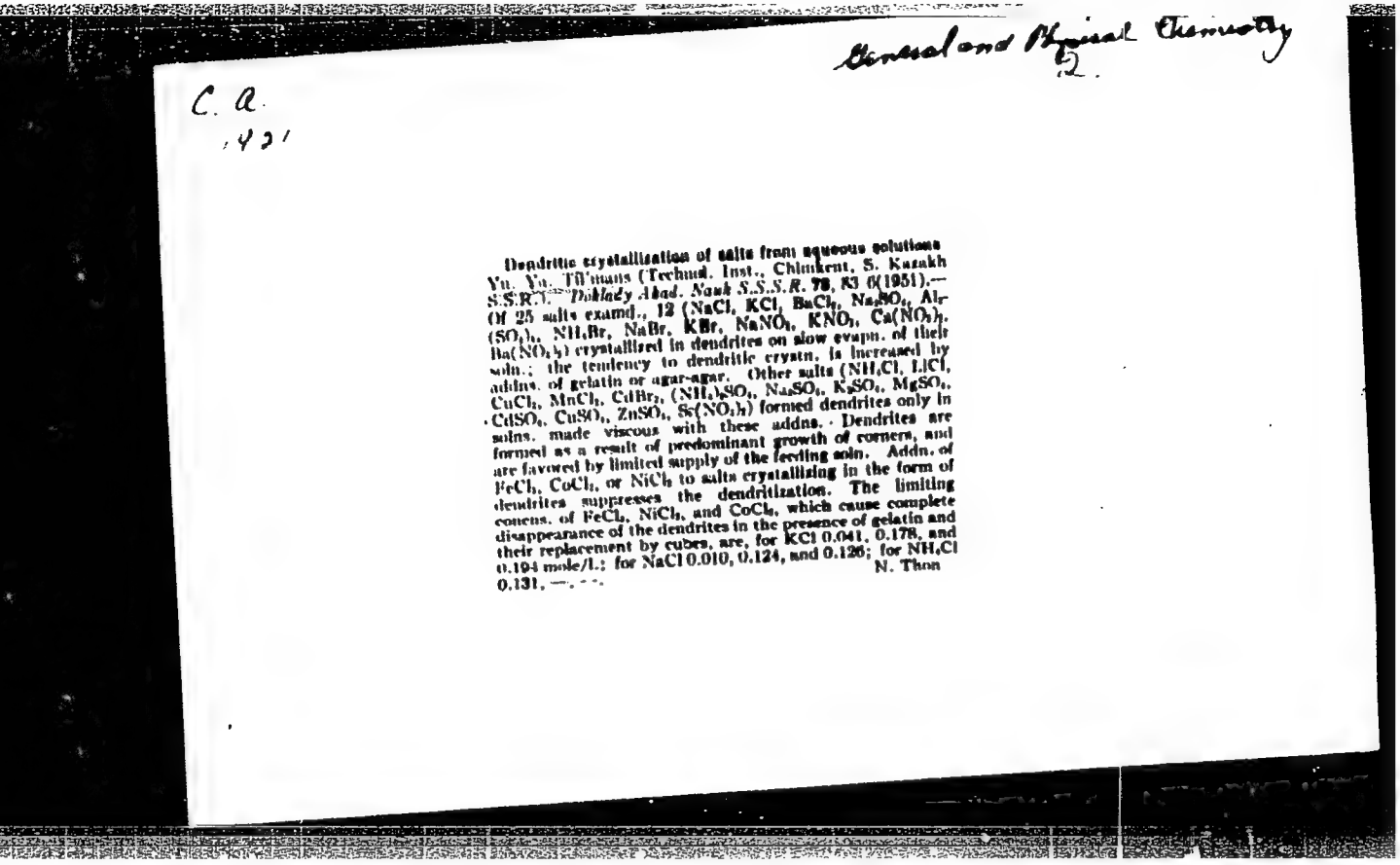
TIL'MANS, IN. IA.

In. Ia. Til'mans, The crystallization of an onion chloride from water solutions in the presence of admixtures of various anions. p. 1752

A sharp change in the outer faces of crystals under given conditions of crystallization occurs at a definite molar concentration of anions in the solution. The gradual increase in the concentration of the admixture of these anions aids the same consecutive changes of environment according to the scheme analogous to the scheme of changes caused by the admixture of cations (dendrite → intermediate forms → cubic).

Chair of Physical and Colloid Chemistry of the Chimkent Technological Institute
July 13, 1947

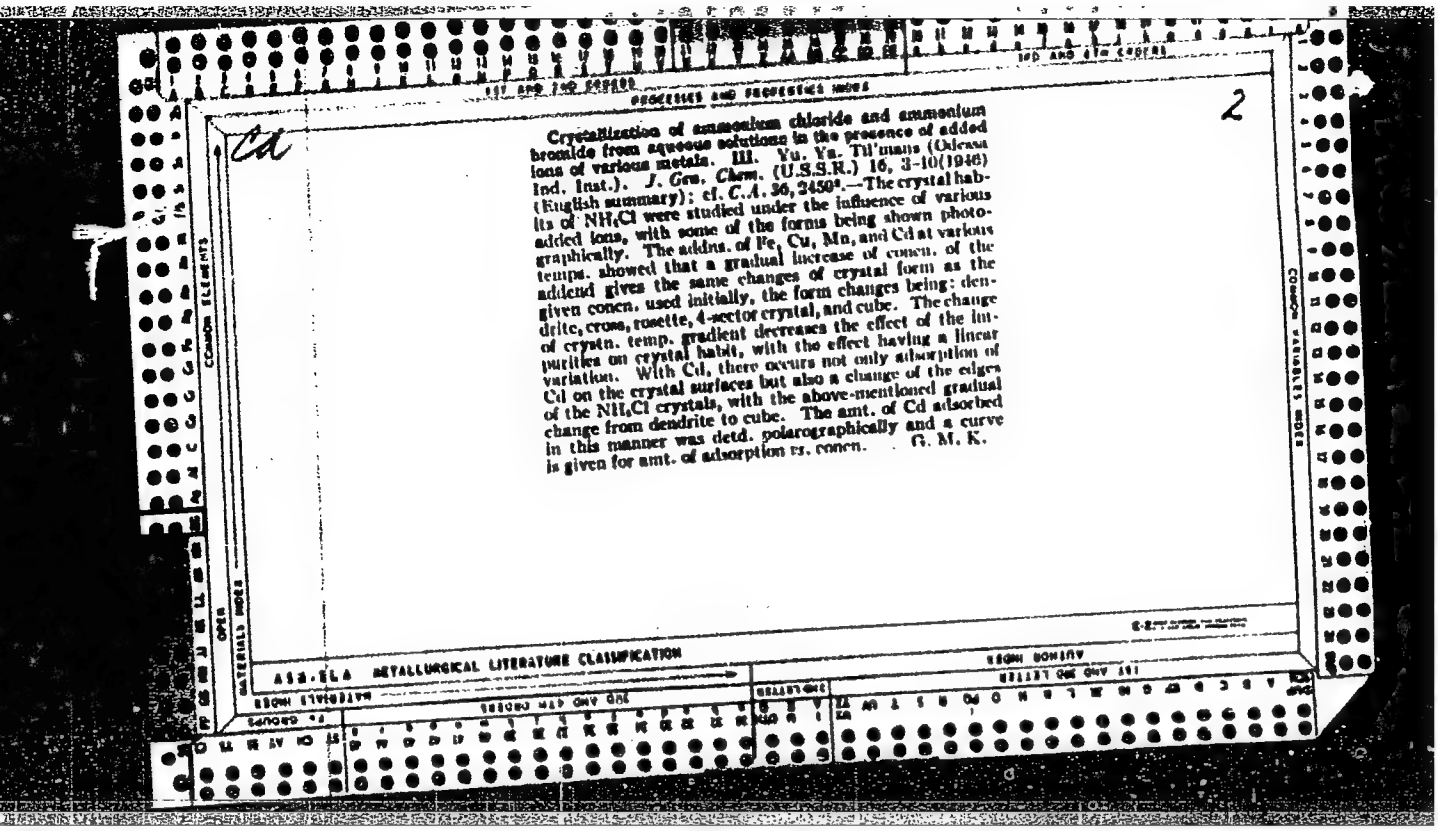
So: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 28, (80) No. 10 (1948):



General and Physical Chemistry
12

C. A.
1951

Dendritic crystallization of salts from aqueous solutions. Yu. Yu. Tillmans (Technol. Inst., Chimkent, S. Kazakh S.S.R.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 78, 83-6(1951).—Of 25 salts examd., 12 (NaCl, KCl, $BaCl_2$, Na_2SO_4, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, NH_4Br, NaBr, KBr, $NaNO_3$, KNO_3, $Ca(NO_3)_2$, $Ba(NO_3)_2$) crystallized in dendrites on slow evapn. of their soln.; the tendency to dendritic crystn. is increased by addns. of gelatin or agar-agar. Other salts (NH_4Cl, LiCl, $CuCl_2$, $MnCl_2$, $CdBr_2$, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, Na_2SO_4, K_2SO_4, $MgSO_4$, $CdSO_4$, $CuSO_4$, $ZnSO_4$, $Sr(NO_3)_2$) formed dendrites only in soln. made viscous with these addns. Dendrites are formed as a result of predominant growth of corners, and are favored by limited supply of the feeding soln. Addn. of $FeCl_3$, $CoCl_2$, or $NiCl_2$ to salts crystallizing in the form of dendrites suppresses the dendritization. The limiting concns. of $FeCl_3$, $NiCl_2$, and $CoCl_2$, which cause complete disappearance of the dendrites in the presence of gelatin and their replacement by cubes, are, for KCl 0.041, 0.178, and 0.194 mole/l.; for NaCl 0.010, 0.124, and 0.126; for NH_4Cl 0.131. — N. Thon

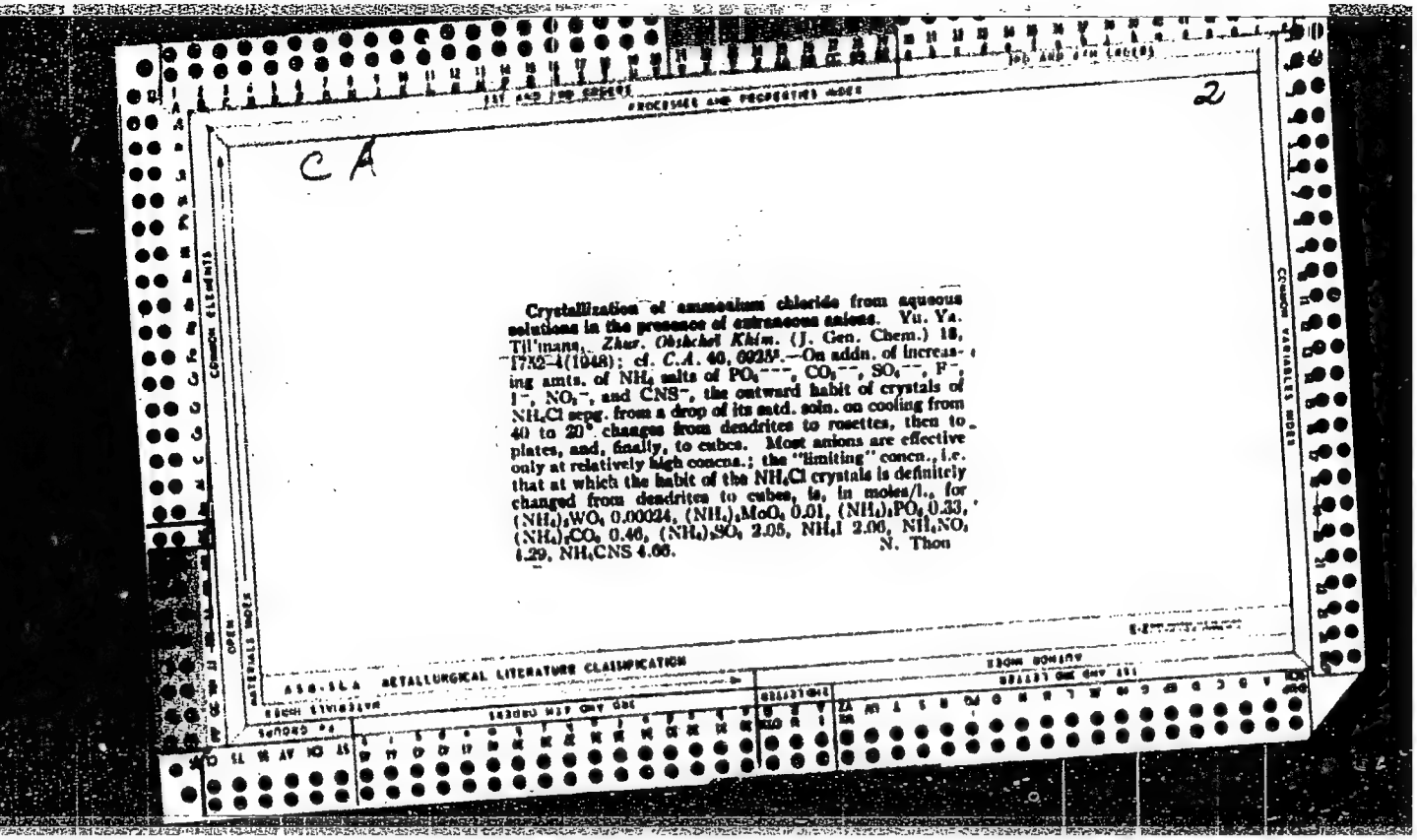


Cd

2

Crystallization of ammonium chloride and ammonium bromide from aqueous solutions in the presence of added ions of various metals. III. Yu. Ya. Til'manis (Odessa Ind. Inst.). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 16, 3-10(1946) (English summary); cf. *C.A.* 36, 2450⁸.—The crystal habits of NH_4Cl were studied under the influence of various added ions, with some of the forms being shown photographically. The addns. of Fe, Cu, Mn, and Cd at various temps. showed that a gradual increase of concn. of the addend gives the same changes of crystal form as the given concn. used initially, the form changes being: dendrite, cross, rosette, 4-sector crystal, and cube. The change of crystn. temp. gradient decreases the effect of the impurities on crystal habit, with the effect having a linear variation. With Cd, there occurs not only adsorption of Cd on the crystal surfaces but also a change of the edges of the NH_4Cl crystals, with the above-mentioned gradual change from dendrite to cube. The amt. of Cd adsorbed in this manner was detd. polarographically and a curve is given for amt. of adsorption vs. concn. G. M. K.

A53-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

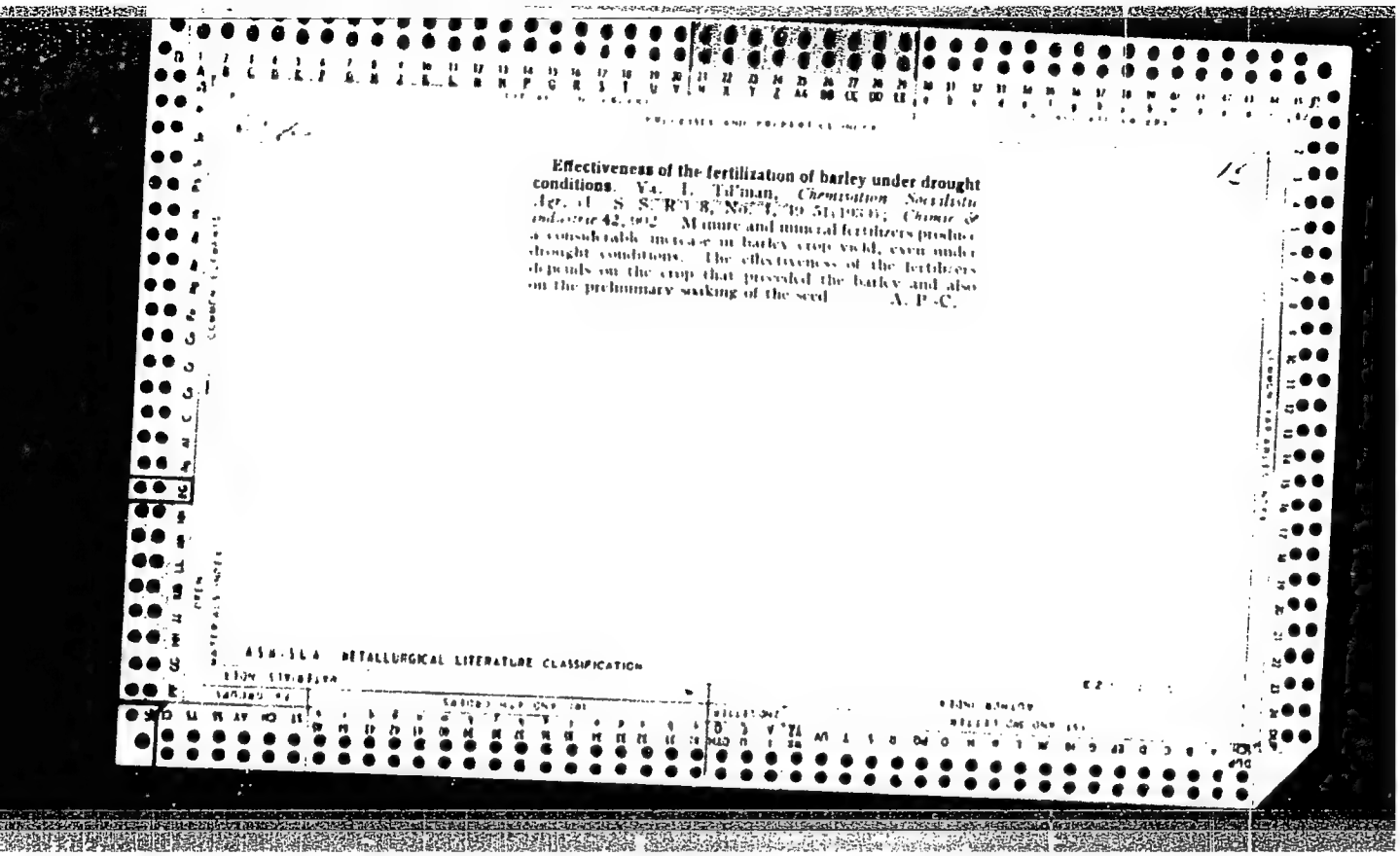


CA

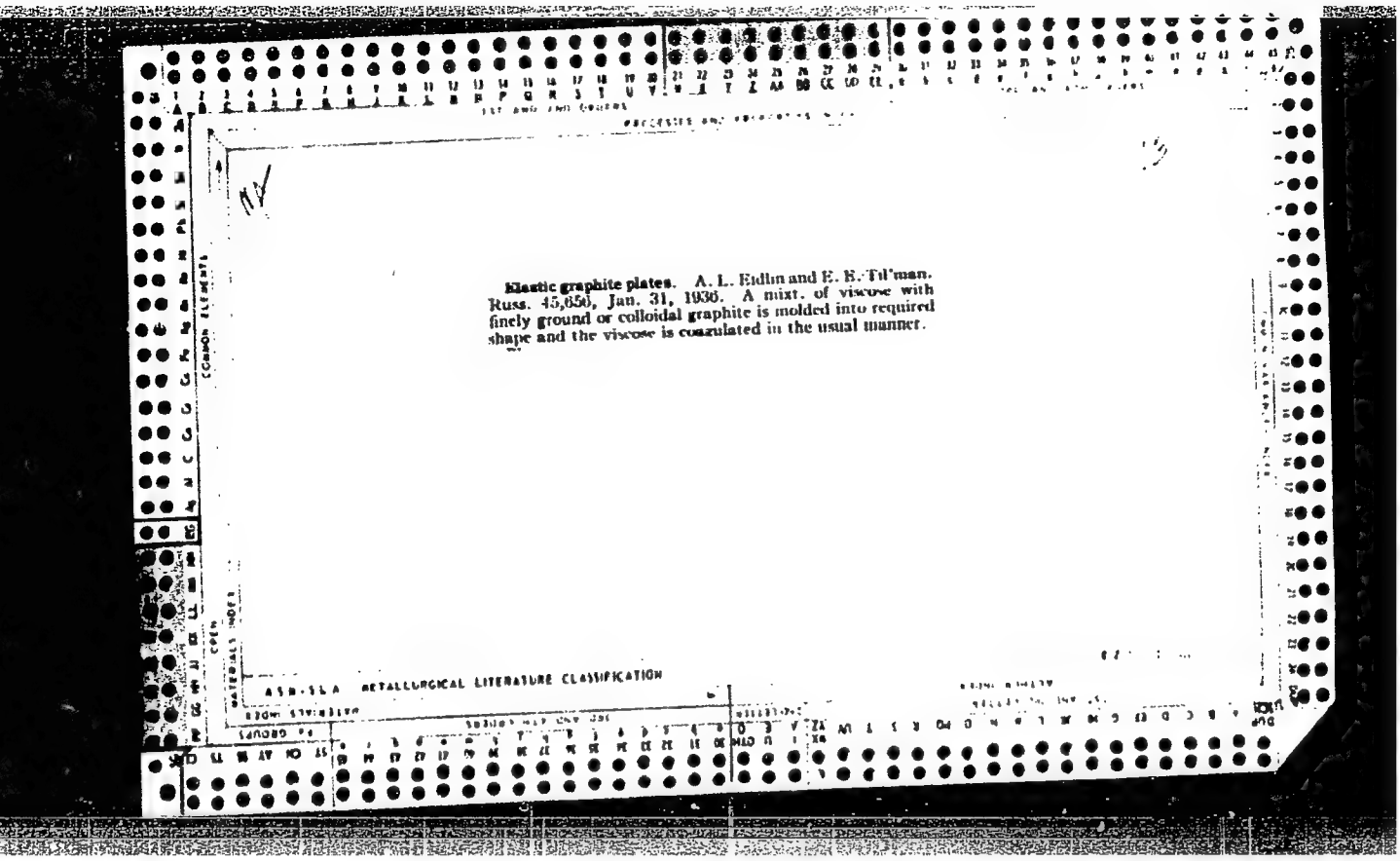
2

Crystallization of ammonium chloride from aqueous solutions in the presence of extraneous anions. Yu. Ya. Til'manis. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 18, 1732–4(1948); cf. *C.A.* 40, 6025⁹.—On addn. of increasing amts. of NH_4 salts of PO_4^{---}, CO_3^{--}, SO_4^{--}, F^-, I^-, NO_3^-, and CNS^-, the outward habit of crystals of NH_4Cl sepg. from a drop of its satd. soln. on cooling from 40 to 20° changes from dendrites to rosettes, then to plates, and, finally, to cubes. Most anions are effective only at relatively high concns.; the "limiting" concn., i.e. that at which the habit of the NH_4Cl crystals is definitely changed from dendrites to cubes, is, in moles/l., for $(NH_4)_2WO_4$ 0.00024, $(NH_4)_2MoO_4$ 0.01, $(NH_4)_3PO_4$ 0.33, $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ 0.46, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ 2.05, NH_4I 2.00, NH_4NO_3 4.29, NH_4CNS 4.66.

N. Thon



Effectiveness of the fertilization of barley under drought conditions. Va. I. Tiĭman. *Chemization Socialistic Agr.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, No. 1, 39-51 (1936); *Chimie & industrie* 42, 1012. Manure and mineral fertilizers produce a considerable increase in barley crop yield, even under drought conditions. The effectiveness of the fertilizers depends on the crop that preceded the barley and also on the preliminary soaking of the seed. A. P.-C.



Elastic graphite plates. A. L. Eidlin and E. B. Til'man. Russ. 45,656, Jan. 31, 1936. A mixt. of viscose with finely ground or colloidal graphite is molded into required shape and the viscose is coazulated in the usual manner.

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"The Crystallization of Chloride and Bromide of Ammonium from Water Solutions in the Presence of a Mixture of Ions of Different Metals," Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 10, No 18, 1940. Chemico-Technological Faculty, Odessa Indus. Inst. Received 21 March 1940.

[redacted] Report U-1610, 3 Jan 1952.

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Chemical Abst.
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Dendritic crystallization of different salts from aqueous solutions. I. Formation of dendritic crystals of NH_4Cl, KCl, and NaCl, and their modification by impurities. Yu. Ya. Til'mans. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 22, 481–7(1952) (Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 46, 8923e. H. L. H.

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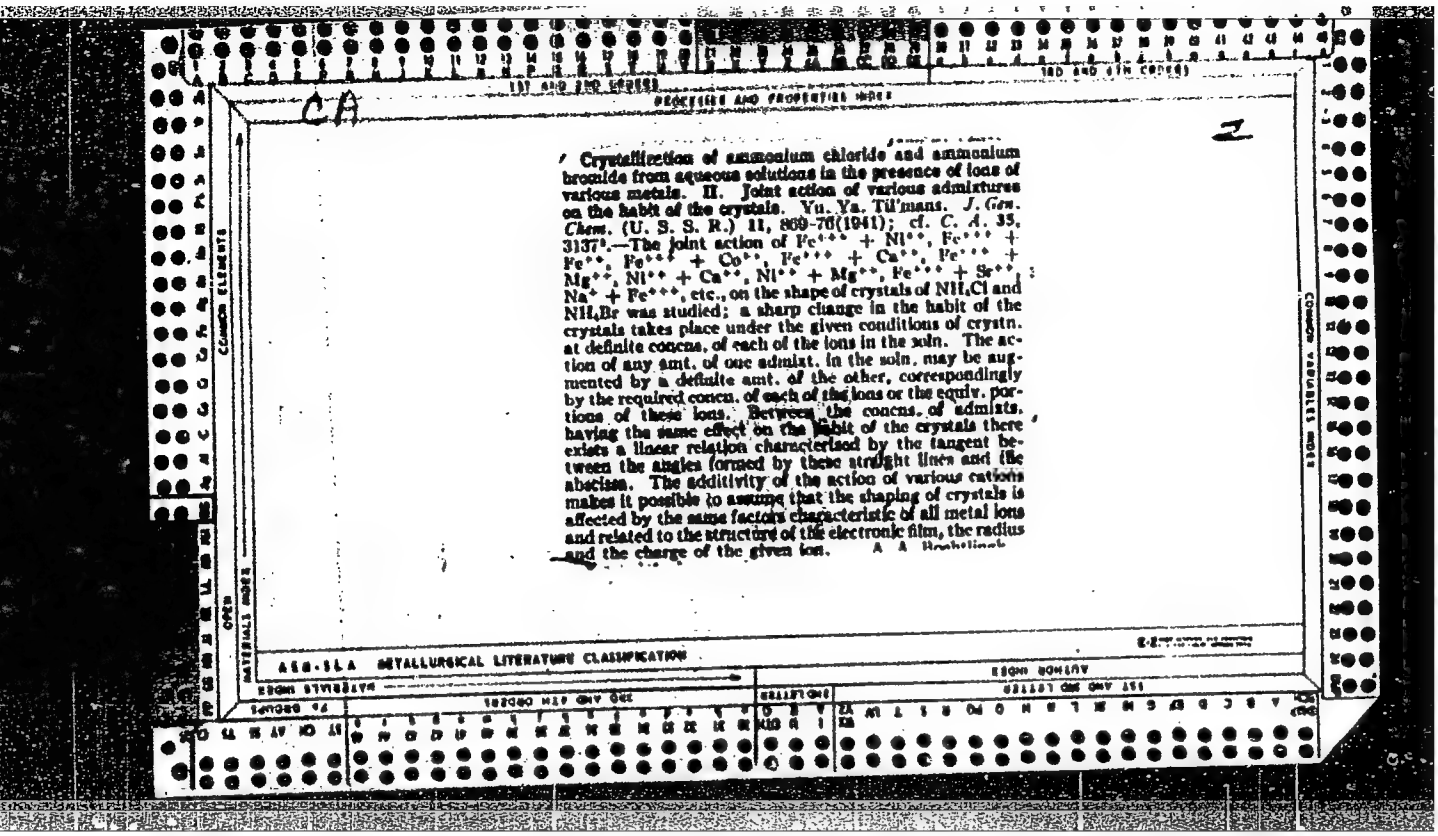
Crystallization; Salts

Dendritic crystallization of various salts from water solutions. 1. Formation of dendritic crystals of NH_4Cl, KCl, N_aCl, and their modification by various admixtures. Zhur. ob. khim. 22 (84) no. 3, 1952. Kafedra Fizicheskoy i Kolloidnoy Khimii Chimkentskogo Tekhnologicheskogo Instituta

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.



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I

Crystallization of ammonium chloride and ammonium bromide from aqueous solutions in the presence of ions of various metals. II. Joint action of various admixtures on the habit of the crystals. Yu. Ya. Til'mans. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 869-76(1941); cf. *C. A.* 35, 3137⁹.—The joint action of $Fe^{+++} + Ni^{++}$, $Fe^{+++} + Fe^{++}$, $Fe^{+++} + Co^{++}$, $Fe^{+++} + Ca^{++}$, $Fe^{+++} + Mg^{++}$, $Ni^{++} + Ca^{++}$, $Ni^{++} + Mg^{++}$, $Fe^{+++} + Sr^{++}$, $Na^{+} + Fe^{+++}$, etc., on the shape of crystals of NH_4Cl and NH_4Br was studied; a sharp change in the habit of the crystals takes place under the given conditions of crystn. at definite concns. of each of the ions in the soln. The action of any amt. of one admixt. in the soln. may be augmented by a definite amt. of the other, correspondingly by the required concn. of each of the ions or the equiv. portions of these ions. Between the concns. of admixts. having the same effect on the habit of the crystals there exists a linear relation characterized by the tangent between the angles formed by these straight lines and the abscissa. The additivity of the action of various cations makes it possible to assume that the shaping of crystals is affected by the same factors characteristic of all metal ions and related to the structure of the electronic film, the radius and the charge of the given ion. A. A. Rzhebkina

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1. Glavnyy arkhitektor g. Rigi.
(Riga--City planning) (City planning--Riga)

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